



Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but fails before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

Republican State Convention.

A Republican State Convention will be held at the Capitol, in the city of Madison, at 12 o'clock M., on Wednesday, the 25th day of September next, for the purpose of nominating candidates for state officers. Each assembly district, under the new apportionment, will be entitled to two delegates in the convention.

The committee recommend that the primary meetings for the selection of delegates be held on or before the 14th day of September, and that the district committees issue early calls for such meetings, so that the people may be thoroughly notified, and choose delegates who fairly reflect their wishes.

HOKAGE RIDGEE,
Chairman State Republican Com.
Madison, August 12, 1861.

Fifth Assembly District Convention.

The Republican electors of the 5th Assembly District, comprising the city of Janesville, will meet in convention by their delegates, on SATURDAY, the 21st day of September, A. D. 1861, at 10 o'clock P. M., at the court room, to elect two delegates to attend the Republican State Convention at the city of Madison on the 25th day of September, 1861. The several wards in the city will be entitled to the following number of delegates in said assembly district convention, under the apportionment of the city committee, to wit:

1st Ward,	2	2d Ward,	4
3d Ward,	6	4th Ward,	8
5th Ward,	10	6th Ward,	12

We recommend the several ward committees to call the ward conventions, to elect such delegates, on the 17th day of September, 1861, at 10 o'clock P. M., at the places where the last elections were held, in the separate wards.

N. F. LUDWIG,
Gen. A. M. C. Assembly Dist. Com.
St. Francis, Jr.

Second Assembly District Convention.

The several towns comprising the second assembly district in Rock county, to wit: the towns of Fulton, Harmony, Milton and Union, are requested to send their usual number of delegates, to meet in convention at the house of Joseph Goodrich, in Milton, on the 23d day of September inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of sending two delegates to represent said district in the Republican State Convention to be held at the Capitol, in Madison, on the 25th day of September, 1861, and to transact such other business as may properly come before the convention.

By order of the District Committee.

Assembly District Convention.

The Republicans of the towns of Clinton, Bradford, Johnston and La Prairie are requested to elect delegates from their several towns, to meet in convention at Emerald Grove, on SATURDAY, the 21st inst., at 10 o'clock P. M., to choose two delegates to represent the district in the Republican State Convention at Madison, on the 25th inst.

By order of Committee.

Assembly District Convention.

The Republicans of the assembly district composed of the towns of Porter, Union, Magnolia, Clinton and Janesville are requested to send delegates to a convention to be held at the Bell Tavern, in the town of Porter, on SATURDAY the 21st inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of selecting delegates to represent said district in the Republican State Convention to be held on the 25th inst.

By order of the Committee.

Town of Johnston.

The legal voters of the town of Johnston are requested to meet at the Johnston Court House, on FRIDAY EVENING, September 19th, at 7 o'clock, to elect four delegates to the Assembly District Convention to be held at Emerald Grove, on Saturday, the 25th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

By order of Town Committee.

The President and Gen. Fremont.

We do not propose to discuss the propriety of the recent order of the president modifying Fremont's proclamation, in any factious spirit. It is a matter of so much regret and sorrow to us that our president should be found turning back the work of freedom which had so fairly begun, that all passion and resentment has left us. We are now without hope that the blighting scourge of slavery will be touched by this war. The bright vision of a free republic, cleared of all the blot and stains of the past, which has cheered us during the turmoil and woe which the civil war has bro't upon our land, is ended in disappointment. President Lincoln, by his order to Gen. Fremont, shows that his policy is to be; and that policy strikes down the only power belonging to the nation which can abolish slavery. Congress cannot do it, neither can the president, and both combined would be powerless, as has been often admitted by all political parties. It is the war power that must make the slave free, if it is done at all. Our major generals, in their several departments, can proclaim martial law, and under it every civil law is instantly abrogated. The state is clean to begin anew, and the general can write upon it whatever he believes the necessities of the hour demand, without reference to any law of congress. Gen. Fremont wrote this:—the slaves of all persons in the state of Missouri who shall take up arms against the United States, or who shall be directly proven to have taken part with their enemies in the field, are hereby declared free men. The president orders this to be modified so that it shall read: the slaves of all masters who require or permit them to take up arms against the United States, or to be employed in any military work whatever against the United States, shall be free from all claim of service to such masters. The difference is great. Under the president's ruling, which is according to a law of congress, passed at the extra session, not a slave has yet been made free, and few or none ever will be. Under Fremont's proclamation the work had commenced and was going on rapidly, striking terror into the hearts of slaveholders who were in arms against the United States, and had

their slaves at work at home supplying the family of the rebels and the rebel army with provisions. Their alarm is now over, for the president has said, as long as you keep your slaves from service in the rebel army, they may feed you and your brother conspirators.

It is said by some that the president was bound to interfere with the proclamation because it was not in accordance with a law of congress. This is not so. Martial law is above congressional law. The general had a right to abolish it, by the law of war, if he thought necessary. The president knew that, and he acknowledges Fremont's right to do so, because he does not object to the abolition of several other laws of congress and the constitutional right of trial by jury, in the same proclamation. He approves of everything but that which relates to the slaves. So it cannot be argued with fairness that the proclamation was modified because it was contrary to a law of congress.

How Ought this War to be Prosecuted?

There is not one man in a hundred in all the free states at this time but what is fully satisfied that this civil war upon which we have entered, must be prosecuted till one or the other of the parties is conquered; till law and order on the one hand triumph in every state in the Union, or on the other hand, till the government is overturned, the constitution destroyed, and anarchy is supreme. At the beginning of our troubles there was a large and respectable class of men who were, perhaps, honest and earnest in their belief that a peaceable settlement of national differences might be effected that ought to be satisfactory to both sections of the country. But when they discovered that every overture in this direction was rejected with scorn by those who really contemplated a dissolution of the Union; that whenever they seemed to listen to such propositions they did not abate one tittle of their hostile preparations, this class became silent and convinced of their error. There was another class who believed in peaceable separation. They had a just horror of civil war, and thought that the states that were not satisfied with the Union and the constitution as it is, should be allowed peaceably to form themselves into a separate confederacy or confederacies as they might choose, and still let the northern and middle states remain. But when this class were forced to understand that the malcontents would not have even peaceable separation, and that although all they wanted was "to be let alone," they by no means meant to let us alone, they also began to be convinced of their error.

Still later there has been an attempt to build up a peace party, which has proved utterly abortive, and we have been forced back again to the inevitable conclusion, that if we want a peace, we must conquer one. The national disorder has become like a hollow and ulcerated tooth. We may try poultices and palliatives, we may resort to camphor or creosote and cotton, but the aching void still remains, and nothing can effectually cure it but the forces or turnkeys. So it is with this rebellion. No mild means can be of any ultimate avail. It can only be cured by the utter subjugation of its fomenters and abettors, and those who think differently at this stage of the contest, are more exceptions to the rule.

If then, we must fight it out; if the war is inevitable, why should we not resort at once to the most summary and effective means to prosecute it? and if we have any little or great advantages over the enemy the employment of which is sanctioned by the laws of nations and the usages of war, why should we not seize upon them at once, and use them with all our might? If the enemy has any tender points, it is our privilege and our duty to strike him there, because in so doing we hasten the grand result which must be attained. If there is any point of attack which he dreads to have us improve, which it would make him tremble for us to approach, towards that point should we move. We ought to have in mind constantly that we are fighting for self-protection and self-preservation, and that it is dangerous and criminal to risk these because we are unwilling to hurt our foe. Is it any longer the duty of this government to respect the wishes of those who are in criminal, outrageous and unprovoked rebellion against it; to deal tenderly or even moderately with them, and to hamper itself with the restrictions of a constitution and laws that they do not recognize? They have forfeited every right and privilege we were once bound to guarantee to them. They have wantonly torn away the safeguards that the constitution placed around them. For every act of moderation and forbearance we have extended them, they have repaid us with deeds of violence and savage barbarity. Why should we persist in casting our pearl before swine? Let us treat them as they deserve. Let us administer an antidote equal to their poison, and since they have not scrupled from the beginning to confiscate and appropriate any and all property they could lay hands upon, it seems absurd that we should spare that which they consider the most valuable, and that which they can make the most effective against us. We are under no more obligations to protect their slave property than any other, for the one with them is on a par with the other, and it appears to us just as consistent to return the munitions of war we may take from them as to return their slaves.

A most shocking accident occurred at a Philadelphia theatre last Saturday night, by which fourteen ballet girls were badly burned by the taking fire of their clothing while preparing to play the "Tempest." Three of these people it is believed will die, and all will linger in acute pain for days, perhaps weeks and months. The Gale sisters seem to suffer the most severely, and many of the assistants were more or less burned in endeavoring to extinguish the flames and extricate the sufferers.

HALE FELLOWS WELL MET.—An exchange says that the allies of the southern rebels in order of importance are, the Devil, the London Times and the Indians.

The Reported Battle at Lexington.

We have waited till a late hour to have our afternoon dispatches bring a confirmation or denial of the battle reported under our telegraphic head, at Lexington. At the present writing nothing has been received. That an important battle has taken place there, seems very probable, but the number slain is incredible, and we shall anxiously await further intelligence.

The disaster to Col. Turbin's regiment on the Ohio & Mississippi railroad turns out to be much worse than first reported. Such catastrophes are becoming alarmingly frequent, and it does seem as though the most vigilant measures should be taken to discover the desperadoes who perpetrate these infernal deeds, and bring them to condign punishment.

A FEMALE REBEL CAPTAIN.—The Memphis Avalanche says that one of the Louisiana Avantees in the battle at Manassas lost its captain. The company then unanimously elected the wife of the deceased to fill his place, and she, in uniform, passed through Memphis on the 11th inst., on her way to assume the command of her company.

THE JEWS IN THE FEDERAL ARMY.—The Jewish Messenger alludes to the patriotic action of the Jews as follows:

In the army of the Union our people will be found to occupy no insignificant part, taking into consideration their comparative fewness of numbers. Commissioned and non-commissioned officers as well as privates of the Jewish faith there are many; some in command of fine regiments and gallant companies have been struck down by the hand of the destroyer; some have received wounds which a lifetime may not heal; but on the whole, they have been singularly blessed. The patriotism of our community has manifested itself in various ways; the unwonted spectacle of the star spangled banner floating from a Jewish synagogue has become an every-day sight.

The census marshal of Nevada territory has finished his report, and finds that the total population, including Esmeralda and Honey Lake, is 16,374. Four hundred thousand dollars in demand treasury notes were received at Springfield, Ill., on Tuesday, from Washington, with which to pay off the government contractors. A large amount of these notes are also expected in Chicago in a day or two.

The governors of several of the states have issued proclamations appointing the 20th inst., (Thursday), a day of general fasting and prayer, in accordance with the President's proclamation.

We hear from the division of General Banks that his command is in excellent condition. Mrs. Banks shares the tent of the ex-governor, and gives her influence in favor of good order and to the comfort of the troops.

In Cleveland, on Wednesday last, three young women were discovered in the 41st regiment, attired as maids, having enlisted as such.

The Toronto (Canada) Leader, a paper in the employ of the secessionists, is continually working itself into a passion over the fear that citizens of Canada will enter the Union army.

The Detroit Advertiser of yesterday says the fleet of vessels which left Milwaukee and Chicago a few days since have been continually passing at short intervals for the past two days. Up to this evening not less than one hundred and fifty had gone by, and yet more were still in sight. This fleet has probably the largest quantity of grain which has ever passed this port during the same number of hours before.

The work goes bravely on in Western Virginia. Cox has moved the main body of his army from Gandy Bridge toward Lewisburg. Wise and Floyd are rapidly retreating. Gen. Reynolds is in a strong position on Cheat Mountain. More men are required there to attack and punish Lee. Gen. Schenck is at Grafton pushing matters ahead finely.

Let the men be poured into Western Virginia from the north, and our forces will be able to push forward and take Beauregard in the rear. Fill up the regiments and hurry them on. Now is the time to strike. Our victories should be followed up promptly and vigorously.—*Cin. Gazette.*

LORD PALMERSTON ON BULL RUM.—The following is Lord Palmerston's allusion to our affairs in his speech at the Cinque Ports banquet:

"Col. McMurdo truly observed that recent events in America should teach us a valuable lesson. The example of what has happened across the Atlantic shows that you may collect thousands of men together and put uniforms on their backs and muskets in their hands, but you do not thereby convert them into soldiers or into an army (hear, hear); there must be discipline. It is not enough that there should be individual bravery. Why, we might as soon put individual men, as brave as any that tread the earth, they are of the same stock as ourselves; they are descended from the same parents, are animated by the same spirit, and prepared to encounter equal dangers. But when thousands of men as personally courageous as any race in existence get together, each man wanting that confidence in his comrades which discipline and training can alone supply, they exhibit to the world that unfortunate rapidity of movement which took place at Bull Run. That, we say, is no disgraceful thing. I repeat, a lesson which we ourselves may usefully ponder and remember, viz: that discipline and organization are indispensable to make an army efficient in the field."

ESCAPE OF PRISONERS FROM RICHMOND.—Lt. Hynson, 1st Ohio; Capt. Hard, 2d Kentucky, and Lt. Murphy, 38th New York escaped from Richmond and arrived here last night. They got out of jail by tying red flannel on the arm, which passed for a surgeon's badge. They made their way by a compass purchased in Richmond, through the forests and over streams, across to the lower Potomac to our flotilla. There are heavy earthworks around Richmond, but no guns mounted. The prisoners are not treated especially well. The flattered African (Twenty-five undertook to escape shortly before these successful ones, but were captured and brought back.—*Washington Dispatch*, 13th.

VESSELS PURCHASED BY THE GOVERNMENT.—The schooner, "Dan Smith," of New Haven, Conn., has been sold to the government for \$2,000, and the schooner "Arietta" for \$5,500. The new propeller "Valley City," of Derby, has been sold to government for \$12,000. The government has also purchased in Baltimore the steamers "Balloon" and "Shore Line," formerly of the Eastern Shore line, for \$24,000.

There have been no trains from the south, and no telegraphic communication south of here today.

Special dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13. Gov. Randall delighted the Wisconsin boys in Gen. King's brigade by a speech, to-night, for which he received three hearty cheers.

Gen. Stone shelled the rebels out of their camp, partially entrenched, at Goose Creek,

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE,
Office in Union Passenger Depot.

Last Night's Report.

FREDRICK, Md., Sept. 17. The house met at 11 o'clock today.—Eleven members were present and answered to their names, and on motion they adjourned till to-morrow noon.

The members of both houses repaired to meet this morning. The legislature is virtually dead, all the officers being under arrest to prevent calling the roll. The Union members will leave this afternoon for home, and the secession members for Fort McHenry.

The talk of invasion by Gen. Johnston is laughed at. Union flags are flying, with the motto, "The Union, it must be preserved."

After two hours' confinement, the officers of the legislature were released, and except clerk J. M. Brewer, who was sent to Annapolis with nine others. At 4 o'clock this afternoon there was not a single member of the legislature in the city.

Special dispatch to the Chicago Times.

St. Louis, Sept. 18.

A rebel spy was arrested going down the river in a skiff today.

He had in his possession drawings and plans of the arsenal and the intrenchments around the city.

I have advices from Lexington up to Monday.

Price had summoned the federal forces to surround Col. Mulligan, in command, replied, telling him to go to hell.

An attack would soon follow.

The federal intrenchments are weak, and it is doubtful whether they can hold out until reinforcements arrive.

The secessionists hold both sides of the river. Price with the main force being on the same side of the river as the town.

Gen. Hunter and staff have gone out on the Pacific railroad, I am not certain whether to Jefferson City or Rolla.

Special dispatch to the Chicago Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.

I spent the day along the lines, from the Chain Bridge to Alexandria.

The only skirmish of consequence was at Munson's Hill. We lost two killed.

Five members of the Michigan third regiment were badly wounded, and seven slightly wounded.

The relative position along the line is unchanged. The strength of our defensive works is immense. They are thought capable of resisting any assault that may be made upon them.

The men of the Michigan third regiment, who are in an advanced position, are in the best spirits. They are supplied, in common with all of the troops, with an abundance of provisions.

Officers connected with the Baltimore & Ohio railroad say that the damage done to that road by the rebels, west of Harper's Ferry, is such as will require a month to repair. The road is practically destroyed there.

Postmaster General Blair has returned from Missouri. It is ascertained at the department of state that there is communication between the British government and its consuls in ports of the insurrectionary states will, with the consent of our government, be carried on by British vessels of war. This course will obviate the embarrassments that have hitherto attended those communications through other channels.

The following order was issued through the postoffice department today: "Ordered, that the Louisville Courier, found to be an advocate of treason, hostility to the government and authority of the United States, be excluded from the mails and postoffices of the United States until further orders."

By order of the Postmaster General.
JOHN A. KASSON,
First Asst. Postmaster General.

All candidates for admission to the naval academy are requested to report at New York, R. I., between the 20th and 30th inst. Gen. Meigs has returned to Washington.

An extraordinary cabinet meeting was held this afternoon. All the members were present.

A dispatch to the war department, dated Damascus, Syria, says that a party of the New York thirty-fourth, Col. Larue, crossed the Potomac at Seneca creek on Monday, encountering a rebel force of three companies, with a loss of three men. Next morning, they shelled the camp, driving the rebels back.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 18.—11:30 A. M. There has been no communication over any part of the southern line since 6 o'clock last evening, consequently we have no information concerning the progress of Col. Rousseau's command and the home guards, which left by rail last night and this morning. The city is quiet, but full of uncertain rumors.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 18.—Evening. At 9 o'clock this morning, when the government troops reached Rolling Fork, five miles north of Muldraugh's Hill, they found the bridge over the ford burned, and the enemy on Muldraugh's Hill. Number uncertain.

Gen. Sherman, discovering a ford about breast deep, sent a reconnoitering party which did not return at 4 o'clock this afternoon, and in which Lieut. Col. Johnston was dispatched from Louisville with 700 additional force, consisting of the remnant of Rousseau's command, and about 400 of the home guard.

There was great enthusiasm by the bystanders at the depot on the departure of the troops from Louisville.

The city is full of rumors—among which is one that Gen. Buckner is commanding the confederate forces at Muldraugh's Hill. This is doubtful. Another rumor is that, after the secessionists had burned the bridge at Rolling Fork, the Union men burned the bridge at Nolin, fifteen miles south of Elizabethtown, whereby they stopped two of three trains which the secessionists supposed they had obtained by the burning of the Rolling Fork bridge. This is probably true.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Sept. 18.

The committee on federal relations reported substantially: "Whereas, The confederate troops have invaded Kentucky, and insolently dictate the terms upon which they will retire, therefore,"

"Resolved, That General Anderson be invited to take instant charge of this department, and call out a force sufficient to expel the invaders."

This passed the house, and the senate concurred—25 to 9.

The senate also passed the Concklin resolution, with but three nays, which proposes to confine the war to the two armies, and discontinue partisan quarrels as leading to civil war.

this morning, with 20-pound rifled cannon. They had all felt secure against his six-pounder shot range.

The cabinet had a council on Gen. Fremont, Mr. Blair and Gen. Meigs making a report of their mission. No conclusion was reached.

Gen. Mitchell left for Cincinnati today to raise five thousand men.

Russell of the London Times has gone west on a shooting trip.

Messrs. Strother and Pendleton, the venerable Union Virginians arrested at Martinsburg, and carried to Richmond, have been released.

There is a slight expectation everywhere now of an attack by the rebels, to whom the arrest of the Maryland legislators and our strong fortifications and forces at all points, are not pleasing reflections. It is rumored, however, that Gen. Johnston, with a column forty or fifty thousand strong, is moving toward assailable points, and that they followed up the Potomac as if with the design of crossing.

The rebels are heavily fortifying several hills south of Munson's.

Monday night a scouting party of fifteen from the 84th New York, encountered three rebel companies opposite Seneca Mills, but escaped with a loss of two or three. In the morning the rebel camp was shelled until it disappeared.

This morning, in a picket skirmish south of Alexandria, two South Carolina cavalry were wounded.

Gen. McClellan's body guard is to be raised to one hundred and fifty-eight, and their uniforms is to be changed by his wish.

To-Day's Report.

(Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.)

MORNING DESPATCHES.

JEFFERSON CITY, Sept. 18, 11 P. M. Two couriers have just arrived from Lexington, bringing the following intelligence: The rebels are in the main part reliable.

Gen. Price commenced an attack on the entrenchments at Lexington, commanded by Col. Mulligan. On Monday the fight was very severe all day. Price assailed the works, and was repulsed with great loss. The fight had been renewed on Tuesday morning by Price, but feebly. When the couriers left, Gen. Lane was at Johnston, Bates county, on Monday morning, with a force of one hundred and thirty men, for the relief of Lexington. The rebel loss on Monday is reported at four thousand, and that of the federal troops at eight hundred, which is probably exaggerated.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.

R. F. Moxley, of Pennsylvania, has been appointed general manager of the military railroad routes, in place of Col. Thomas A. Scott.

Corporal Hougland of Niles, Mich., company E, 2d Michigan regiment, was shot this morning while on picket duty to the left of Bailey's Cross road. The ball penetrated one shoulder and passed out of the other, striking a private who stood behind him in the arm. Hougland's injuries, although severe, are not likely to prove fatal.

The rebels of Alexandria have fine opportunities to communicate with their Virginia friends by passing down the river in boats beyond our lines.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 18.

Herald's Special.—All reports about Gen. Johnston crossing the Potomac are unfounded.

There is much alarm at Martinsburg and Winchester about Gen. Banks crossing the Potomac with 21,000 men. The rebels had started for Johnston for assistance.

Reliable accounts from Winchester state that the railroad between Strasburg and that place is not being built as reported, and that the rails taken up near Martinsburg are to be used for laying a line from Richmond to Manassas. It has hitherto required three days for the transportation of troops between these places.

New York, Sept. 19.

The Herald's Washington dispatch says the difficulty relative to Gen. Fremont is the interference of the Blair family, the P. M. General and Col. Frank P. Blair. It is from them the charges have emanated. I understand the real secret of the hostility of the Blairs is that Fremont would not permit them to dictate to him, and would not lend himself to a combination of contractors from New York, Philadelphia, Cincinnati and elsewhere, who had the patronage of the P. M. General. I am assured some ten days ago, F. P. Blair demanded that \$3,000,000 worth of contracts should be given to that combination, and that Gen. Fremont's refusal was that his duty was to oppose the enemies of the government, whether southern traitors or northern schemers.

Upon inquiring at the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac, I have ascertained positively that no orders, general or special, have yet been issued by General McClellan, relative to the fugitive slaves, so that all the reports and comments on that subject which have appeared in the papers are, to say the least, premature. Nothing has yet occurred requiring action on his part in regard to this subject.

AFTERNOON DESPATCHES.

JEFFERSON CITY, Sept. 18.

Monday afternoon Gen. Price sent word to Col. Mulligan at Lexington, demanding a surrender. Col. Mulligan's reply was: "Go to hell."

An attack was immediately made by first regiment artillery, making an advance under its cover on the town. Price was repulsed with heavy loss. Lane with an estimated force of 5,000 troops is reported to be within forty miles of Lexington, and rapidly advancing to reinforce Colonel Mulligan. Other federal troops are rapidly converging from St. Joseph and other points to reinforce Col. Mulligan.

The 18th, 22d, 24th and 26th Indiana regiments have gone via steamer to Lexington; also the forces sent to Louisville by the Des Moines and White Cloud.

Arrangements number about 6,000 effective troops, and will reach Lexington to-morrow morning, the 19th.

Every confidence is felt here that Colonel Mulligan will be able to hold Lexington until the reinforcements arrive.

The Osage bridge, eleven miles east of here on the Pacific road, is said to be the first point threatened by Ben. McCulloch's forces, now believed to be advancing rapidly from the southwest.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 18.

Early this morning the United States marshal seized the office of the Louisville published by the late Ex-Gov. Morehead, Renb. T. Barrett, one of the proprietors of the Courier, and Mortimer W. Barr, telegraphic news reporter of the New Orleans associated press, on charges of treason or complicity with traitors. The prisoners were carried to Jeffersonville and will be transferred to the custody of the marshal of the Indiana district. The transmission of telegraphic news southward has been interrupted and the lines are still interrupted.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 18.

The 13th Illinois regiment reached this city 2 o'clock this morning and marched to Fourth Market, where a supper had been provided for them, and from thence to the Little Miami depot, where they took the cars for Camp Dennison. The bodies of the dead were taken to the Orphan Asylum buildings where they were placed in coffins ready for burial. Many of the bodies are badly disfigured, but the greater portion seem to have come to their deaths from internal bruises received in the crash. At 2 o'clock this afternoon the bodies will be taken to Spring Grove for burial.

A resolution was adopted in the city council last evening, that the mayor issue a proclamation requesting proprietors of stores in the streets through which the funeral procession will pass, to close the same during the hours of the funeral. The remains of Captain Howard will be sent this evening to Galena for internment. The Odd Fellows have taken charge of the body to send it forward to his friends.

DARNESTOWN, Md., Sept. 18.

It was understood today that Gen. McClellan would arrive here to-morrow on his way to review the army of the upper Potomac.

On Saturday last a scouting party crossed the Potomac at the mouth of the Seneca creek, and penetrated the country in the vicinity of Leesburg. They saw three regiments of infantry drilling on the Leesburg fair grounds. These regiments, they were informed by a negro, were Mississippians, while a fourth regiment from that state had mutinied and had disbanded. Information has also been received that there were other large bodies of rebels in that section of the country, and if salt, coffee, &c., were not shortly received, general distress would ensue both to the rebels and the militia.

The scouts saw not a living being except

LOCAL DEPARTMENT

Arrival and Departure of Mails
At the Janesville Post Office, from and after May 18th, 1861:

Arrive.	Close.	Depart.
Chicago, through, 12:30 P.M.	8:40 A.M.	7:30 A.M.
Way, 12:30 P.M.	8:40 A.M.	7:30 A.M.
Omaha and St. Louis, 12:30 P.M.	8:40 A.M.	7:30 A.M.
St. Louis, through, 12:30 P.M.	8:40 A.M.	7:30 A.M.
Way, 12:30 P.M.	8:40 A.M.	7:30 A.M.
St. Louis, through, 12:30 P.M.	8:40 A.M.	7:30 A.M.
Way, 12:30 P.M.	8:40 A.M.	7:30 A.M.
St. Louis, through, 12:30 P.M.	8:40 A.M.	7:30 A.M.
Way, 12:30 P.M.	8:40 A.M.	7:30 A.M.

Second Ward Caucus.
The Republican electors of the Second Ward of the city of Janesville, are requested to meet at the English House in said ward, on SATURDAY, September 22nd, 1861, at one o'clock P.M., for the purpose of electing delegates to the Fifth Assembly District Convention, to be held in this city, on the 21st, at 7 o'clock P.M.

WAR MEETINGS.
A meeting in aid of the movement to form the new regiment will be held:

At the school house at EMERALD GROVE, FRIDAY EVENING, the 20th, at 7 o'clock P.M. Let everybody with their wives come out.

At Magnolia Corners, on FRIDAY EVENING, September 20th, at 7 o'clock P.M. Let everybody with their wives come out.

At Albany, Green county, at which an ox will be roasted, on SATURDAY, the 21st inst., at 2 o'clock P.M. L. P. Harvey and others will speak.

An the Stone School House, in North Johnston, on FRIDAY, the 20th day of September inst.

Good speakers will be present at the above meetings.

WE HAVE IT AT LAST.—We have at last become the possessor of one of the much desired treasury notes. It is one of the "demand notes,"—a ten, handsomely engraved, not in our judgment on the best quality of paper, but good enough, and we esteem it equal to the Ephraim Union.

A NEW COMPANY.—We learn that our friend Fenton F. Stevens has been appointed to raise another company of volunteers in this city. If energy, experience, business capacity and personal popularity will ensure success, Fenton will surely succeed. His head quarters will be the room now used by the Ranger Guards.

WE have heard an anecdote of one of our county officers that does much credit to his ingenuity than to his courage. It seems that he was addressing a public meeting in some of the neighboring towns, and was trying to enforce upon his hearers the necessity of their volunteering for the war, when some one of the audience suggested that the speaker set the example and others would follow. This was more than our official bargained for, but after a moment's hesitation, he freed himself from his uncomfortable dilemma in this way.—He said he was a county officer; that should he volunteer, the county would have to elect another officer in his place, and it was not any ways likely they would get as good a one as he was. We are sorry to weaken the force of this excuse by adding that the gentleman already enjoys a high military title, which seems at present to be an empty honor.

THE ROYAL GUARDS.—This fine company numbered this morning one hundred and one men. Without disparaging any of the former companies that have been raised in this city, we must say that this company is composed of men who look more like real effective service than any of their predecessors. Capt. Roger is drilling his company in a very thorough manner, and he is aided in this work most efficiently by Lieutenant Nichols, who we understand has had experience in military matters.

DOUGLAS BRIGADE.—Lieut. E. C. Lawrence is authorized to raise one company in this state, to be called the Randall Guard, for the Douglas brigade of Chicago. His headquarters will be at the Hyatt House, in this city.

DEDICATION.—The new Free Baptist Church in the north part of the town of Johnston, will be dedicated on Thursday, the 26th inst. A large attendance is expected. Services will commence at 11 o'clock A.M.

WANTED.—A good girl, used to cooking and house work generally. Apply at this office.

ABOUT SEVENTY of Capt. Alexander's sharpshooters passed through this city this afternoon, on their way to Washington.

Capt. Vallee's artillery company from Beloit, will go into camp at Racine to-morrow.

The Rock County Rangers is the name of a new company just starting in Beloit, under Capt. J. A. Gordon, for the Rock and Green county regiment.

MILITARY ITEMS.—Commissions have been issued to John F. Vallee, captain, George B. Esterly, 1st Lieutenant, Andrew A. Hunt and M. H. M. Dewitt, as 2d Lieut. of Vallee's Battery.

To Ed. E. Woodman, Captain, James L. Murray, 1st Lieutenant, George C. Brown, 2d Lieutenant, of the Janesville City Zouaves.

The Waterloo Rifles report full and want to be called into camp.

The Fremont rifles, Lieutenant T. L. Keenan, Portage City, report sixty-five men enlisted. Accepted for the 10th Regiment, and ordered to be placed at board.

The Waupun Rifle Co., Capt. Hiller, report seventy men sworn in.

The Sheboygan Fremont Rangers report fifty-five men.

EXCITEMENT IN THEATRICAL CIRCLES.—There is considerable excitement among habitués of the theatrical circles at this time growing out of the sudden disappearance of a gentleman who was somewhat well known in conjunction with the financial department of a popular theater. It is rumored that the gentleman in question—who has for a long time been in partnership with the management—has suddenly eloped with a large proportion of the funds belonging to the principal of the firm. He has been missed for nearly ten days and the delinquency is rumored to be in the neighborhood of \$20,000.—New York Express.

Correspondence of the Daily Gazette.

Head-Quarters JANESVILLE FIRE ZOUAVES, CAMP RAYMOND, Sept. 17th, 1861.
MESSRS. EDITORS:—I see in your local department a statement that the 8th Regiment, quartered here, has not got all its tents and no blankets at all. The gentlemen that wrote the article certainly could not have been posted for the most of the tents have been up for the last eight days, and as for blankets, there is not a company on the ground but what has been supplied as soon as mustered in, and the most as soon as the requisition was made out for the blankets. There are blankets enough here for all, and enough left for those that come. I think if the 8th regiment was full there would be blankets enough left to accommodate the Thirtieth, should they even want them; but I think by what I can see and hear around this place, that the Eighth will be filled before there is anything given out to supply parts of regiments throughout the state. Should there be any persons in Rock or Green counties that feel like going with the Eighth, they must not feel uneasy about the tents and blankets, for they are here, and everything else that pertains to the fitting out of a regiment. The harness is here, 56 pounds to a man. Hoping you will find room for this in your paper, I am yours, &c.,
W. B. BRITTON,
Capt., Fire Zouaves, 8th Regiment.

P. S.—I forgot to mention that C. L. Noggle has been promoted from our ranks to Quartermaster's Sergeant, and James Croft, Jr., appointed 2d Sergeant in his stead.
W. B. BRITTON.

FIRMNESS OF THE CHEROKEE CHIEF, JOHN ROSS.—John Ross, the Cherokee chief, continues truly to resist all attempts made by the rebels to sway him from his consistent position of neutrality assumed by him at the outbreak of the present unhappy contest. Albert Pike, the Indian agent of the pretended Southern Confederacy, has written a letter to the old chief, full of the blandishments of flattery, ingeniously intended to court the old man into an abandonment of his policy. Having essayed to bring about a conversion by the gentle tones of persuasion without effecting his object, the Little Rock poet, despairing of success, then tries what virtue there is in a mild kind of a threat. It appears that a generous proposition had been made to Ross by the confederates, in relation to the Indian lands lying on the border. In allusion to this proposition, Pike intimates to Ross that, whereas, the latter "having rejected the terms offered by him of an alliance offensive and defensive, the proposition that the Confederate States will ever feel bound to pay the Cherokee people the purchase money of the eighty thousand acres of land lying between Kansas and Missouri, is now withdrawn forever."

The old Cherokee chief, not seem to swallow the bait thrown out by the fishy Pike. He possesses too much sagacity to allow of his being duped by such seductive promises.—St. Louis Democrat.

DEATH OF EX-GOVERNOR BRIGGS, OF MASSACHUSETTS.—Ex-Governor George N. Briggs has died of the gunshot wound which, a few days ago, was reported as having occurred to him in his house in Massachusetts.

He was born in Andover, Berkshire Co., Massachusetts, on the 12th of April, 1796. He commenced life as a butler's apprentice, but his indomitable energy led him to abandon his trade for the purpose of acquiring a liberal education.

He spent a single year in an academy; then, in 1815, he entered the law office of a prominent lawyer in Andover, and studied for the reading of borrowed class books at the light of a log fire after his labors in the short winter days; entered an office as errand boy, but made such progress that he was admitted to the bar.

In 1831 he was elected a representative in congress from Massachusetts, and officiated as such till 1833, being chairman of the postoffice committee during the twenty-seventh congress. In 1833 he was elected governor of Massachusetts—and since his death, his name has been one of the most successful, energetic and respected names in New England.

Although for ten years past somewhat retired from the bustle of public life, he is a loss to Massachusetts of one of her strongest and most important citizens. He died aged sixty-five years and five months.

REBELS IN STRUCTURE.—We have it from the best authority that all officers, messengers, agents and mail guards of the Pike's Peak and California overland mail company are rank secessionists, and are doing all in their power to injure the government, whose pensioners they are. All Union men employed by the company have been discharged and secessionists put in their places.

This company has carried the mails of the United States and from Pike's Peak and California since last spring at an enormous contract. We understand, however, that the government has not paid them any portion of the contract—which is fortunate.

It is not true that the post office department should withdraw its patronage from such institutions, and make some different arrangements for the carrying of its mails?—Chicago Journal.

REPORTED TROUBLE AT DENVER.—We learn from Pike's Peak that there is serious trouble at Denver City. It seems that there is a profitable band of secessionists there, who are making all the trouble in their power, and the Union men, who are largely in the majority, were, at last accounts, preparing to clean them out.

It is altogether probable, our informant says, that there has been a fight at Denver before this. The secession men are chiefly gamblers and boaters.—Chicago Journal.

GVERNOR SPRAGUE.—The Providence Post pays the well merited tribute to Gov. Sprague.—It is not because Gov. Sprague is governor of the state, it is not because of his wealth, it is not because of his experience in politics, that at home and abroad he is so popular; but because he devotes money, gives his time, uses his office, sacrifices his whole life to the service of his country, sharing the toil of a common soldier, while contributing the force of a thousand soldiers by his untiring activity, his unswerving exertions.

The accident on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad proves to be worse than first reported. Four passenger cars went into the creek, one box-car and one baggage car falling on top of them. The passenger cars contained two hundred and fifty men of companies E, F, G, and I. The latter two were the principal sufferers. Captain Howard, of Company I, was killed. Up to noon to-day about thirty bodies had been taken out, and more are under the wreck. A train is now on the way to this city with twenty-two of the wounded. It is the impression that between forty and fifty are killed. Circumstances indicate that the bridge had been weakened by some traitorous or malicious persons. The bridge was sixty feet span, ten feet high, and was lately inspected.

JANESVILLE FIRE ZOUAVES.

This company has been sworn into the service of the United States, has received its tents and camp equipment. The members have received their uniforms entire: some twenty-five more men are needed to fill the company to the required number. For the purpose of getting this men a recruiting office, for this company, will be found at the Chaffing Store of B. Bornholm until the required number is obtained.
WM. B. BRITTON, Captain.
Janesville, Sept. 15th, 1861.
Democratic Assembly District Convention.

The Democrats of the towns of Clinton, Bradford, Johnston and La Prairie are requested to elect delegates from their several towns, to meet in convention at Emerald Grove, on FRIDAY, the 27th inst., at one o'clock P.M., to choose two delegates to represent the district in the Democratic State Convention, to be held at Madison on the 23rd day of October next.
N. B. JOHNSON, Dist. Com.
M. R. JONES, Secy.
Dated September 15th, 1861. sep15daw

Town of Johnston.
The Democrats of the town of Johnston are hereby notified to meet at the Johnston Court House, on FRIDAY, the 20th inst., at three o'clock P.M., for the purpose of choosing delegates to attend the Assembly District Convention to be held at Emerald Grove, on Friday the 27th inst.
By order of Committee.
Dated September 16th, 1861. sep16daw

COMMERCIAL.

Janesville Wholesale Market.
Reported for the Janesville Gazette, BUMP & GRAY, GRAIN AND PRODUCE DEALERS.

JANESVILLE, SEPTEMBER 10, 1861.
Receipts of wheat were fair today and prices, under favorable advices from the lake shore and western markets, were firm and higher. Sales of 3,500 bushels at 65¢ for milling and 58¢ for export, shipping, closing with fair demand at these figures. Coarse grain remains dull at previous rates, with light receipts.

We make up prices as follows:
WHEAT—good to choice milling spring 65¢; fair to good dry shipping 62¢; rejected 55¢.
COAR.—15¢ per 60 lbs. shelled, and 15¢ per 72 lbs. ear.
OATS—dull at 15¢ per bushel.
RYE—quiet at 15¢ per bushel.
BARLEY—dull at 15¢ per bushel, common to good quality.

TIMOTHY SEED—dull at 1.00 to 1.15 per 40 lbs.
POTATOES—new 15¢ per bushel.
BUTTER—plenty at 15¢ to 16¢; fair to choice 18¢.
EGGS—plenty and dull at 6¢ per dozen.
WOOL—range and 12¢ for common to choice fair clean clip.

HIDES—cure, 25¢; dry, 34¢.
FLOUR—spring at 4.25; per 100 lbs.
HONEY—dull at 15¢ per gallon.
SHEEP FEELS—range from 25¢ to 30¢.

CREAT REDUCTION

The Prices
SINGER & CO'S
STANDARD MACHINES,

Well known to be the best for
Manufacturing Purposes:
No. 1, Standard Shuttle Machine, formerly sold at \$90,
Reduced to \$70.

No. 2, Standard Shuttle Machine, formerly sold at \$100,
Reduced to \$75.

Singer's Letter A Machine,
The No. 1 and 2 machines are of great capacity and application to all kinds of sewing purposes.
No. 3 machine is especially adapted to all kinds of light and heavy

FIFTY DOLLARS.
The No. 1 and 2 machines are of great capacity and application to all kinds of sewing purposes.
No. 3 machine is especially adapted to all kinds of light and heavy

LEATHER WORK,
In Carriage Trimming, Boot and Shoe Making, Harness Making, etc., etc., we have the best and most complete stock of leather goods in the city. We have also the best and most complete stock of leather goods in the city. We have also the best and most complete stock of leather goods in the city.

REPAIRING GUINSEY, Silk Twist, Linen and Cotton Thread on Spools, Best Machine Oil in Bottles, etc., etc.

We manufacture our own No. 1 and 2 and 3 and 4 and 5 and 6 and 7 and 8 and 9 and 10 and 11 and 12 and 13 and 14 and 15 and 16 and 17 and 18 and 19 and 20 and 21 and 22 and 23 and 24 and 25 and 26 and 27 and 28 and 29 and 30 and 31 and 32 and 33 and 34 and 35 and 36 and 37 and 38 and 39 and 40 and 41 and 42 and 43 and 44 and 45 and 46 and 47 and 48 and 49 and 50 and 51 and 52 and 53 and 54 and 55 and 56 and 57 and 58 and 59 and 60 and 61 and 62 and 63 and 64 and 65 and 66 and 67 and 68 and 69 and 70 and 71 and 72 and 73 and 74 and 75 and 76 and 77 and 78 and 79 and 80 and 81 and 82 and 83 and 84 and 85 and 86 and 87 and 88 and 89 and 90 and 91 and 92 and 93 and 94 and 95 and 96 and 97 and 98 and 99 and 100 and 101 and 102 and 103 and 104 and 105 and 106 and 107 and 108 and 109 and 110 and 111 and 112 and 113 and 114 and 115 and 116 and 117 and 118 and 119 and 120 and 121 and 122 and 123 and 124 and 125 and 126 and 127 and 128 and 129 and 130 and 131 and 132 and 133 and 134 and 135 and 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The Daily Gazette.

City of Janesville.

Thursday Evening, Sept. 19, 1861.

Official Paper of the City.



Foreer Road that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

Republican State Convention.

A Republican State Convention will be held at the Capital, in the city of Madison, at 12 o'clock M., on WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of September next, for the purpose of nominating delegates to the new apportionment, and electing delegates to the new apportionment, will be entitled to two delegates in the convention.

The committee recommend that the primary meetings for the selection of delegates be held on or before the 14th day of September, and that the district committee issue early calls for such meetings, that the people may be thoroughly aroused, and choose delegates who fairly reflect their wishes.

HORACE RUBLEE,
Chairman State Republican Central Com.
Madison, August 19, 1861.

Fifth Assembly District Convention.

The Republican electors of the 5th Assembly District, comprising the cities of Janesville, will meet in convention by their delegates, on SATURDAY, the 21st day of September, at 7 o'clock P. M., at the court room, to elect two delegates to attend the Republican State Convention at the city of Madison on the 25th day of September, 1861. The several wards in the city will be entitled to the following number of delegates in said assembly district convention, under the apportionment of the city committee, to wit:

Wards	Delegates
1st Ward	2
2nd Ward	2
3rd Ward	2
4th Ward	2
5th Ward	2

We recommend the several ward committees to call the ward conventions, to elect such delegates, on the 17th day of September, 1861, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the places where the last elections were held, in the separate wards.

N. F. LEON,
Chairman of the City Committee.

Second Assembly District Convention.

The several towns comprising the second assembly district in Rock county, (to wit: the towns of Fulton, Harmony, Milton and Union), are requested to send their delegates to meet in convention at the house of Joseph Goodrich, in Milton, on the 23rd day of September, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing delegates to represent said district in the Republican State Convention to be held at the Capital, in Madison, on the 25th day of September, 1861, and to transact such other business as may properly come before said convention.

By order of the District Committee.
Dated September 12th, 1861.

Assembly District Convention.

The Republicans of the towns of Clinton, Bradford, Johnston and La Prairie are requested to elect delegates from their several towns, to meet in convention at Emerson's, on SATURDAY, the 21st inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., to elect two delegates to represent the district in the Republican State Convention at Madison, on the 25th inst.

By order of Committee.

Assembly District Convention.

The Republicans of the assembly district composed of the towns of Porter, Union, Magnolia, Center and Janesville are requested to send delegates to a convention to be held at the Ball Tavern, in the town of Porter, on SATURDAY the 21st inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of selecting delegates to represent said district in the Republican State Convention, to be held on the 25th inst.

By order of the Committee.

Town of Johnston.

The legal voters of the town of Johnston are requested to meet at the Johnston Court House, on THURSDAY EVENING, September 19th, at 7 o'clock, to elect four delegates to the Assembly District Convention to be held at Emerson's, on Saturday, the 23rd inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

By order of Town Committee.

The President and Gen. Fremont.

We do not propose to discuss the propriety of the recent order of the president modifying Fremont's proclamation, in any furious spirit. It is a matter of so much regret and sorrow to us that our president should be turning back the work of freedom which had so fairly begun, that all passion and resentment has left us. We are now without hope that the blighting scourge of slavery will be touched by this war. The bright vision of a free republic, cleared of all the blot and stains of the past, which has cheered us during the turmoil and woe which the civil war has brought upon our land, is ended in disappointment. President Lincoln, by his order to Gen. Fremont, shows what his policy is to be; and that policy strikes down the only power belonging to the nation which can abolish slavery. Congress cannot do it, neither can the president, and both combined would be powerless, as has been often admitted by all political parties. It is the war power that must make the slave free, if it is done at all. Our major generals, in their several departments, can proclaim martial law, and under it every civil law is instantly abrogated. The slave is clean to begin anew, and the general can write upon it whatever he believes the necessities of the hour demand, without reference to any law of congress. Gen. Fremont wrote this:—the slaves of all persons in the state of Missouri who shall take up arms against the United States, or who shall be directly proven to have taken part with their enemies in the field, are hereby declared free men. The president orders this to be modified so that it shall read: the slaves of all masters who require or permit them to take up arms against the United States, or to be employed in any military work whatever against the United States, shall be free from all claim of service to such masters. The difference is great. Under the president's ruling, which is according to a law of congress, passed at the extra session, not a slave has yet been made free, and few or none ever will be. Under Fremont's proclamation the work had commenced and was going on rapidly, striking terror into the hearts of slaveholders who were in arms against the United States, and had

their slaves at work at home supplying the family of the rebels and the rebel army with provisions. Their alarm is now over, for the president has said, as long as you keep your slaves from service in the rebel army, they may feed you and your brother conspirators.

It is said by some that the president was bound to interfere with the proclamation because it was not in accordance with a law of congress. This is not so. Martial law is above congressional law. The general has a right to abolish it, by the law of war, if he thought necessary. The president knew that, and he acknowledges Fremont's right to do so, because he does not object to the abolition of several other laws of congress and the constitutional right of trial by jury, in the same proclamation. He approves of every thing but that which relates to the slaves. So it cannot be argued with fairness that the proclamation was modified because it was contrary to a law of congress.

How Ought this War to be Prosecuted?

There is not one man in a hundred in all the free states at this time but what is fully satisfied that this civil war upon which we have entered, must be prosecuted till one or the other of the parties is conquered; till law and order on the one hand triumph in every state in the Union, or on the other hand, till the government is overthrown, the constitution destroyed, and anarchy is supreme. At the beginning of our troubles there was a large and respectable class of men who were, perhaps, honest and earnest in their belief that a peaceable settlement of national differences might be effected that ought to be satisfactory to both sections of the country. But when they discovered that every overt act in this direction was rejected with scorn by those who really contemplated a dissolution of the Union; that whenever they seemed to listen to such propositions they did not abate one tithe of their hostile preparations, this class became silent and convinced of their error. There was another class who believed in peaceable separation. They had a just horror of civil war, and thought that the states that were not satisfied with the Union and the constitution as it is, should be allowed peaceably to form themselves into a separate confederacy or confederacies as they might choose, and still let the northern and middle states remain. But when this class were forced to understand that the malcontents would not have even peaceable separation, and that although all they wanted was "to be let alone," they by no means meant to let us alone, they also began to be convinced of their error.

Still later there has been an attempt to build up a peace party, which has proved utterly abortive, and we have been forced back again to the inevitable conclusion, that if we want a peace, we must conquer. The national disorder has become like a hollow and ulcerated tooth. We may try poultices and palliatives, we may resort to camphor or creosote and cotton, but the aching void still remains, and nothing can effectually cure it but the force of turnkeys. So it is with this rebellion. No mild means can be of any ultimate avail. It can only be cured by the utter subjugation of its fomenters and abettors, and those who think differently at this stage of the contest, are mere exceptions to the rule.

If then, we must fight it out; if the war is inevitable, why should we not resort to one to the most summary and effective means to prosecute it? and if we have any little or great advantages over the enemy the employment of which is sanctioned by the laws of nations and the usages of war, why should we not seize upon them at once, and use them with all our might? If the enemy has any tender points, it is our privilege and our duty to strike him there, because in so doing we hasten the grand result which must be attained. If there is any point of attack which he dreads to have us improve, which it would make him tremble for us to approach, towards that very point should we move. We ought to have in mind constantly that we are fighting for self-protection and self-preservation, and that it is dangerous and criminal to risk these because we are unwilling to hurt our foe. Is it any longer the duty of this government to respect the wishes of those who are in criminal, outrageous and unprovoked rebellion against it; to deal tenderly or even moderately with them, and to hamper itself with the restrictions of a constitution and laws that they do not recognize? They have forfeited every right and privilege we were once bound to guaranty to them. They have wantonly torn away the safeguards that the constitution placed around them. For every act of moderation and forbearance we have extended them, they have repaid us with deeds of violence and savage barbarity. Why should we persist in casting our pearls before swine? Let us treat them as they deserve. Let us administer an antidote equal to their poison, and since they have not scrupled from the beginning to confiscate and appropriate any and all property they could lay their hands upon, it seems absurd that we should spare that which they consider the most valuable, and that which they can make the most effective against us. We are under no more obligations to protect their slave property than any other, for the one with them is on a par with the other, and it appears to us just as consistent to return the munitions of war we may take from them as to return their slaves.

A most shocking accident occurred at a Philadelphia theatre last Saturday night, so that it shall read: the slaves of all masters who require or permit them to take up arms against the United States, or to be employed in any military work whatever against the United States, shall be free from all claim of service to such masters. The difference is great. Under the president's ruling, which is according to a law of congress, passed at the extra session, not a slave has yet been made free, and few or none ever will be. Under Fremont's proclamation the work had commenced and was going on rapidly, striking terror into the hearts of slaveholders who were in arms against the United States, and had

HALE FELLOWS WELL MET.—An exchange says that the allies of the southern rebels in order of importance are, the Devil, the London Times and the Indians.

The Reported Battle at Lexington.

We have waited till a late hour to have our afternoon dispatches bring a confirmation or denial of the battle reported under our telegraphic head, at Lexington. At the present writing nothing has been received. That an important battle has taken place there, seems very probable, but the number slain is incredible, and we shall anxiously await further intelligence.

The disaster to Col. Turchin's regiment on the Ohio & Mississippi railroad turns out to be much worse than first reported. Such catastrophes are becoming alarmingly frequent, and it does seem as though the most vigilant measures should be taken to discover the desperadoes who perpetrate these infernal deeds, and bring them to condign punishment.

A FEMALE REBEL CAPTAIN.—The Memphis Avalanche says that one of the Louisiana companies in the battle at Manassas lost its captain. The company then unanimously elected the wife of the deceased to fill his place, and the lady, in uniform, passed through Memphis on the 11th inst., on her way to assume the command of her company.

THE JEWS IN THE FEDERAL ARMY.—The Jewish Messenger alludes to the patriotic action of the Jews as follows:

In the army of the Union our people will be found to occupy no insignificant part, taking into consideration their comparative fewness of numbers. Commissioned and non-commissioned officers as well as privates of the Jewish faith there are many; some in command of five regiments and gallant companies have made their mark already; some have been stricken down by the hand of the destroyer; some have received wounds which a lifetime may not heal; but on the whole, they have been singularly blessed. The patriotism of our community has manifested itself in various ways; the unwonted spectacle of the star spangled banner floating from a Jewish synagogue has become an every-day sight.

The census marshal of Nevada territory has finished his report, and finds that the total population, including Esmeralda and Honey Lake, is 16,374.

Four hundred thousand dollars in demand treasury notes were received at Springfield, Ill., on Tuesday, from Washington, with which to pay off the government contractors. A large amount of these notes are also expected in Chicago in a day or two.

The governors of several of the states have issued proclamations appointing the 20th inst., (Thursday), a day of general fasting and prayer, in accordance with the President's proclamation.

We hear from the division of General Banks that his command is in excellent condition. Mrs. Banks shares the tent of the ex-governor, and gives her influence in favor of good order and to the comfort of the troops.

In Cleveland, on Wednesday last, three young women were discovered in the 41st regiment, attired as males, having enlisted as such.

The Toronto (Canada) Leader, a paper in the employ of the secessionists, is continually working itself into a passion over the fear that citizens of Canada will enter the Union army.

The Detroit Advertiser of yesterday says the fleet of vessels which left Milwaukee and Chicago a few days since have been continually passing at short intervals for the past two days. Up to this evening not less than one hundred and fifty had gone by, and yet more were still in sight. This fleet has probably the largest quantity of grain which has ever passed this port during the same number of hours before.

The work goes bravely on in Western Virginia. Cox has moved the main body of his army from Gaudy Bridge toward Lewisburg. Wise and Floyd are rapidly retreating. Gen. Reynolds is in a strong position on Cheat Mountain. More men are required there to attack and punish Lee. Gen. St. John is at Grafton pushing matters along finely.

Let the men be poured into Western Virginia, from the west, and our forces will be able to push forward and take Beauregard in the rear. Fill up the regiments and hurry them on. Now is the time to strike. Our victories should be followed up promptly and vigorously.—*Cin. Gazette.*

LORD PALMERSTON ON BULL REX.—The following is Lord Palmerston's allusion to our affairs in his speech at the Cinque Ports banquet:

"Mr. McMurdo truly observed that recent events in America should teach us a valuable lesson. The example of what has happened across the Atlantic shows that you may collect thousands of men together and put uniforms on their backs and muskets in their hands, but you do not thereby convert them into soldiers or into an army (hear, hear); there must be discipline. It is not enough that there should be individual bravery. Why, our cousins in America, as individual men, are as brave as any that tread the earth. They are of the same stock as ourselves; they are descended from the same parent; they are animated by the same spirit, and prepared to encounter equal dangers. But when the thousands of men are personally courageous as any race in existence put together, each man wanting that confidence in his comrades which discipline and training can alone supply, they exhibited a world that unfortunate rapidity of movement which took place at Bull Run.—(Laughter.) That, I say, is no disparagement to the valor of the Americans, but affords, I repeat, a lesson which we ourselves may usefully ponder and remember, viz: that discipline and organization are indispensable to make an army efficient in the field."

ESCAPE OF PRISONERS FROM RICHMOND.—Lt. Raynor, 1st Ohio; Capt. Hurd, 2d Kentucky, and Lt. Murphy, 35th New York, escaped from Richmond and arrived here last night. They got out of jail by tying red flannel on the arm, which passed for a surgeon's badge. They made their way by a compass purchased in Richmond, through the forests and over streams, across to the lower Potomac to our flotilla. There are heavy earthworks about Richmond, but no guns mounted. The prisoners are ill-treated, especially since the Hatteras affair.—Twenty-five undertook to escape shortly before these successful ones, but were captured and brought back.—*Washington Dispatch, 13th.*

VESSELS PURCHASED BY THE GOVERNMENT.—The schooner Dan Smith, of New Haven, has been sold to the government for \$8,000, and the schooner Arrietta for \$8,500. The new propeller Valley City, of Derby, has been sold to government for \$18,000. The government has also purchased in Baltimore the steamers Balloon and Hugh Jenkins, formerly of the Eastern Shore line, for \$24,000.

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE,
Office in Union Passenger Depot.

Last Night's Report.

FREDERICK, Md., Sept. 17.
The house met at 11 o'clock to-day.—Eleven members were present and answered to their names, and on motion they adjourned till to-morrow noon.

The Union members of both houses refused to meet this morning. The legislature is virtually dead, all the officers being under arrest to prevent calling the roll. The Union members will leave this afternoon for home, and the secession members for Fort Mifflin.

The talk of invasion by Gen. Johnston is laughed at. Union flags are flying, with the motto, "The Union, it must be preserved."

After two hours' confinement, the officers of the legislature were released on taking the oath of allegiance—all assenting except Clerk J. M. Brewer, who was sent to Annapolis with nine others. At 4 o'clock this afternoon there was not a single member of the legislature in the city.

Special dispatch to the Chicago Times.
St. Louis, Sept. 18.
A rebel spy was arrested going down the river in a skiff to-day.

He had in his possession drawings and plans of the arsenal and the intrenchments around the city.

I have advices from Lexington up to Monday.

Price had summoned the federal forces to surrender.

Col. Mulligan, in command, replied, telling him to go to—

An attack would soon follow.

The federal intrenchments are weak, and it is doubtful whether they can hold out until reinforcements arrive.

The secessionists hold both sides of the river. Price with the main force being on the same side of the river as the town.

Gen. Hunter and staff have gone out on the Pacific railroad, I am not certain whether to Jefferson City or Rolla.

Special Dispatch to the Chicago Times.
Washington, Sept. 18.

I spent the day along the lines, from the Chain Bridge to Alexandria.

The only skirmish of consequence was at Munson's Hill. We lost two killed.

Five members of the Michigan third regiment were badly wounded, and seven slightly wounded.

The relative position along the line is unchanged. The strength of our defensive works is immense. They are thought capable of resisting any assault that may be made upon them.

The men of the Michigan third regiment, who are in an advanced position, are in the best spirits. They are supplied, in common with all of the troops, with an abundance of provisions.

Officers connected with the Baltimore & Ohio railroad say that the damage done to that road by the rebels, west of Harper's Ferry, is such as will require a month to repair. The road is practically destroyed there.

Postmaster General Blair has returned from Missouri.

It is ascertained at the department of state that heretofore communication between the British government and its consuls in ports of the insurrectionary states will, by the consent of our government, be carried on by British vessels of war. This course will obviate the embarrassments that have hitherto attended such communications through other channels.

The following order was issued through the postoffice department to-day:

"Ordered, that the Louisville Courier, found to be an advocate of treason, hostility to the government and authority of the United States, be excluded from the mails and postoffices of the United States until further orders."

By order of the Postmaster General.
JOHN A. KASSON,
First Asst. Postmaster General.

All candidates for admission to the naval academy are requested to report at New Port, R. I., between the 20th and 30th inst. Gen. Meigs has returned to Washington. An extraordinary cabinet meeting was held this afternoon. All the members were present.

A dispatch to the war department, dated Darnestown, says that a party of the New York thirty-fourth, Col. Larue, crossed the Potomac at Seneca creek on Monday, encountering a rebel force of three companies, with a loss of three men. Next morning they shelled the camp, driving the rebels back.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 18.—1:30 A. M.
There has been no communication over any part of the southern line since 6 o'clock last evening, consequently we have no information concerning the progress of Col. Rousseau's command and the home guards, which left by rail last night and this morning. The city is quiet, but full of uneasiness.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 18.—evening.
At 9 o'clock this morning, when the government troops reached Rolling Fork, five miles north of Muldraugh's Hill, they found the bridge over the ford burned, and the enemy on Muldraugh's Hill. Number uncertain.

Gen. Sherman, discovering a ford about breast deep, sent a reconnoitering party which had not returned at 4 o'clock this afternoon, at which time Lieut. Col. Johnston was dispatched from Louisville with 700 additional force, consisting of the remnant of Rousseau's command, and about 400 of the home guard.

There was great enthusiasm by the bystanders at the depot on the departure of the troops from Louisville.

The city is full of rumors—among which is one that Gen. Buckner is commanding the confederate forces at Muldraugh's Hill. This is doubtful. Another is, that, after the secessionists had burned the bridge at Rolling Fork, the Union men burned the bridge at Nolin, fifteen miles south of Elizabethtown, whereby they stopped two of three trains which the secessionists supposed they had obtained by the burning of the Rolling Fork bridge. This is probably true.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Sept. 18.
The communication on federal relations reported substantially as follows:

"We are, The confederate troops have invaded Kentucky, and insolently dictate the terms upon which they will retire, therefore,

"Resolved, That General Anderson be invited to take instant charge of this department, and call out a force sufficient to expel the invaders."

This passed the house, and the senate concurred 25 to 9.

The senate also passed the Connelin resolution, with but three yeas, which proposes to confine the war to the two armies, and discontinue partisan quarrels as leading to civil war.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 18.
There have been no trains from the south, and no telegraphic communication south of here to-day.

Special dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.
WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.
Gov. Randall delighted the Wisconsin boys in Gen. King's brigade by a speech, to-night, for which he received three hearty cheers.

Gen. Stone shelled the rebels out of their camp, partially entrenched, at Goose Creek,

this morning, with 20-pound rifled cannon. They had all felt secure against his six-pounder of short range.

The cabinet had a council on Gen. Fremont, Mr. Blair and Gen. Meigs making a report of their mission. No conclusion was reached.

Gen. Mitchell left for Cincinnati to-day to raise five thousand men.

Russell of the London Times has gone west on a shooting tour.

Messrs. Strother and Pendleton, the venerable Union Virginians arrested at Martinsburg, and carried to Richmond, have been released.

There is a slight expectation everywhere now of an attack by the rebels, to whom the arrest of the Maryland legislators and our strong fortifications and forces at all points, are not pleasing reflections. It is rumored, however, that Gen. Johnston, with a column forty or fifty thousand strong, is moving toward assailable points, and that they followed up the Potomac as with the design of crossing.

The rebels are heavily fortifying several hills south of Munson's.

Monday night a scouting party of fifteen from the 84th New York, encountered three rebel companies opposite Seneca Mills, but escaped with a loss of two or three. At the morning the rebel camp was shelled until it disappeared.

There was fighting in a picket skirmish south of Alexandria, two South Carolina cavalry were wounded.

Gen. McClellan's body guard is to be raised to one hundred and fifty-eight, and their uniform is to be changed by his wish.

To-Day's Report.

(Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.)

MORNING DESPATCHES.

JEFFERSON CITY, Sept. 18, 11 P. M.
Two couriers have just arrived from Lexington, bringing the following intelligence, believed by the commanding officer here to be in the main part reliable:

Gen. Price commenced an attack on the entrenchments at Lexington, commanded by Col. Mulligan. On Monday the fight was very severe all day. Price assaulted the works, and was repulsed with great loss. The fight had been renewed on Tuesday morning by Price, but feebly. When the couriers left, Gen. Lane was at Johnston, Bates county, on Monday morning, with a force of from two to three thousand, marching to the relief of Lexington. The rebel loss on Monday is reported at four thousand, and that of the federal troops at eight hundred, which is probably exaggerated.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.
R. F. Moxley, of Pennsylvania, has been appointed general manager of the military railroad routes, in place of Col. Thomas A. Scott.

Corporal Hongland of Niles, Mich., company E, 2d Michigan regiment, was shot this morning while on picket duty to the left of Bailey's Cross Road. The ball penetrated one shoulder and passed out of the other, striking a private who stood behind him in the arm. Hongland's injuries, although severe, are not likely to prove fatal.

The rebels of Alexandria have been ordered to communicate with their Virginia friends by passing down the river in boats beyond our lines.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 18.

Herald's Special.—All reports about Gen. Johnston crossing the Potomac are unfounded.

There is much alarm at Martinsburg and Winchester about Gen. Banks crossing the Potomac with 21,000 men. The rebels had sent to Johnston for assistance.

Reliable accounts from Winchester state that the railroad between Strasburg and that place is not being built as reported, and that the rails taken up near Martinsburg are to be used for laying a line from Richmond to Manassas. It has hitherto required three days for the transportation of troops between these places.

New York, Sept. 19.

The Herald's Washington dispatch says the difficulty relative to Gen. Fremont's interference with the Blair family, the P. M. General and Col. Frank P. Blair. It is from them the charges have emanated. I understand the real secret of the hostility of the Blair is that Fremont would not permit them to dictate to him, and would not lend himself to a combination of contractors from New York, Philadelphia, Cincinnati and elsewhere, who had the patronage of the P. M. General. I am assured some ten days ago, P. Blair demanded that \$3,000,000 worth of contracts should be given to that combination, and that Gen. Fremont's response was that his duty was to oppose the enemies of the government, whether southern traitors or northern schemers.

Upon inquiring at the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac, I have ascertained that no orders, general or special, have yet been issued by General McClellan, relative to the fugitive slaves, so that all the reports and comments on that subject which have appeared in the papers are, to say the least, premature. Nothing has yet occurred requiring action on his part in regard to this subject.

AFTERNOON DESPATCHES.

JEFFERSON CITY, Sept. 18.
Monday afternoon Gen. Price sent word to Col. Mulligan at Lexington, demanding a surrender. Col. Mulligan's reply was: "Go to—"

An attack was immediately made by first opening with artillery, making an advance under its cover on the town. Price was repulsed with heavy loss. Lane with an estimated force of 5,000 troops is reported to be within forty miles of Lexington, and rapidly advancing to reinforce Colonel Mulligan. Other federal troops are rapidly converging from St. Joseph and other points to reinforce Col. Mulligan.

The 18th, 22d, 24th and 26th Indiana regiments have gone via steamer to Lexington; also the forces sent from St. Louis per the Des Moines and White Cloud.

These reinforcements number about 6,000 effective troops, and will reach Lexington to-morrow morning, the 19th inst.

Every confidence is felt here that Colonel Mulligan will be able to hold Lexington until the reinforcements arrive.

The Osage bridge, eleven miles east of here on the Pacific road, is said to be the first point threatened by Ben. McCulloch's forces, now believed to be advancing rapidly from the southwest.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 18.
The 19th Illinois regiment reached this city at 2 o'clock this morning and marched to Fourth Market, where a supper had been provided for them, and from thence to the little Miami depot, where they took the cars for Camp Dennison. The bodies of the dead were taken to the Orphan Asylum buildings where they were placed in coffins ready for burial. Many of the bodies are badly disfigured, but the greater portion seem to have come to their deaths from internal bruises received in the crash. At 2 o'clock this afternoon the bodies will be taken

to Spring Grove for burial. A resolution was adopted in the city council last evening, that the mayor issue a proclamation requesting proprietors of stores in the streets through which the funeral procession will pass, to close the same during the hours of the funeral. The remains of Captain Howard will be sent this evening to Chicago for interment. The Odd Fellows have taken charge of the body to send it forward to his friends.

DARNESTOWN, Md., Sept. 18.
It was understood to-day that Gen. McClellan would arrive here to-morrow on his way to review the army of the upper Potomac.

On Saturday last a scouting party crossed the Potomac at the mouth of the Seneca creek, and penetrated the country in the vicinity of Leesburg. They saw three regiments of infantry drilling on the Leesburg fair grounds. These regiments, they were informed by a negro, were Mississippians, while a fourth regiment from that state had mutinied and had disbanded. Information has also been received that there were other large bodies of rebels in that section of the country, and if salt, coffee, &c., were not shortly received, the general district would cease to be a country of families.

The scouts saw not a living being except the negro in the country. The wheat had been harvested, but the corn fields were drying up. From the best information that could be obtained, there is little doubt that Gen. Johnston's army is now apparently moving in detail from opposite Washington towards this section. It does not exceed the slightest estimate given by rumor. Neither is it impossible that Johnson will endeavor to cross the Potomac in the neighborhood of the Monocacy with the view of attempting to reach Frederick to protect the legislature while they pass the ordinance of secession, trusting to the well-known secession sentiment in that and the lower counties of Maryland to raise the standard of rebellion, and divide and weaken the Union army. Either this movement or an abrupt abandonment of the whole line of the Potomac seems inevitable.

The Markets.

New York, Sept. 19.
Receipts flour 279,890 bbls.; market 540c better with sales of 7,000 bbls. at 1,800, 90 super state, 5,200, 25 extra, 1,700, 4,80 super western, 6,200, 40 common to medium extra western, 5,100, 35 shipping brands extra R. H. Ohio. Canadian flour firmer; sales 5,000 bbls. 4,500, 80 super, 5,200, 50 common to choice extra. Rye flour steady 2,300, 75. Receipts of wheat 88,853 bush; market excited and 2 1/2 cents better; sales 6,000 bush 1,050, 1 1/4 good to choice Chicago spring, 1,100, 25 winter red western, 1,30 white western.

SEIZURE OF SOUTHERN FUNDS IN BOSTON.—We understand from an authentic source that the total amount of southern funds seized in this city, yesterday, by the United States marshal, reached \$50,000, the greater portion of which was found in the hands of the Southern Steamship Company. Of the whole amount \$25,000 were in the shape of treasury notes. The funds will be held by the government until the close of the war, when, if the owners are and have been loyal men, it will be restored to their use and custody.—*Boston Traveller.*

Second Ward Democratic Caucus.

The democratic voters of the Second Ward are requested to meet in caucus, on SATURDAY, the 21st day of September, at 7 o'clock P. M., at the residence of Mr. J. H. Smith, at 100 West 1st St., to

